

# Converting Colors

RGB(232, 229, 232)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(232, 229, 232) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(232, 229, 232)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	E8E5E8
RGB	232, 229, 232
RGB Percent	91%, 90%, 91%
CMY	0.0902, 0.1020, 0.0902
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	300°, 6%, 90%
HSV	300°, 1%, 91%
XYZ	75.8635, 79.0206, 87.5980
YIQ	230.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

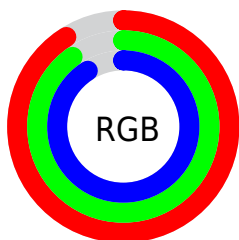
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">232, 229, 232</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">15263208</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">91.24, 1.55, -1.11</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">91, 1.904, 324.362</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">79.0206, 0.3129, 0.3259</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4293453288</a> (0xFFE8E5E8)
YUV	<a href="#">230.2390, 0.8682, 1.5444</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">88.8935, -3.2283, 3.7996</a>

# Details

The RGB color **232, 229, 232** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **229, 232, 229**, and the grayscale version is **230, 230, 230**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **176, 174, 176** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **232, 206, 232**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **232, 252, 232**.

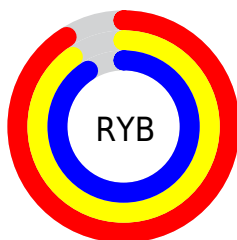
# Distribution



Red (91%)

Green (90%)

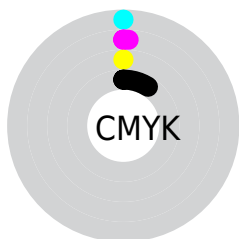
Blue (91%)



Red (91%)

Yellow (90%)

Blue (91%)

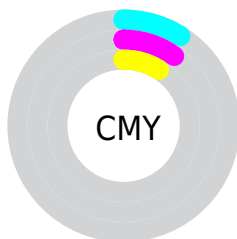


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (9%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 232, 229, 232 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 232, 229, 232 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 232, 229, 232

255, 255, 255

 232, 229, 232


 204, 201, 204

 176, 174, 176


 150, 147, 150

 124, 121, 124

 99, 97, 99

 75, 73, 75

 53, 50, 53

 31, 29, 31


 7, 3, 7

 232, 229, 232

 232, 229, 232

 232, 206, 232


 232, 252, 232

 232, 183, 232

 232, 255, 232

 232, 159, 232

 232, 136, 232

 232, 113, 232

 232, 90, 232

 232, 67, 232

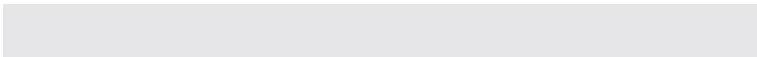
 232, 43, 232

 232, 20, 232

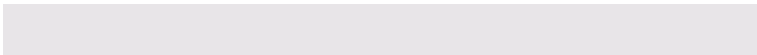
# Harmonies

## Analogous

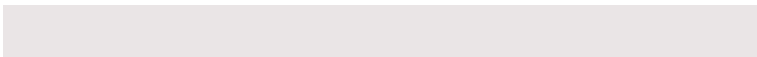
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



230, 230, 233



232, 229, 232



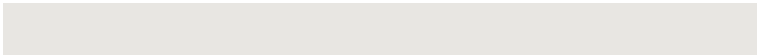
234, 229, 230

# Triad

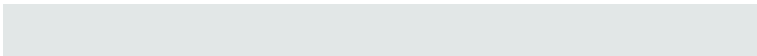
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



232, 229, 232



232, 230, 226



226, 231, 231

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



232, 229, 232



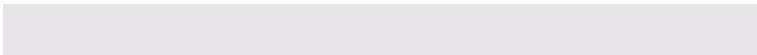
229, 232, 229

# Split Complementary

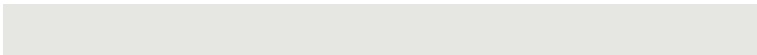
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



226, 231, 229



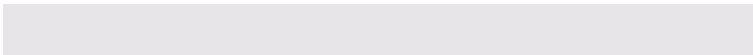
232, 229, 232



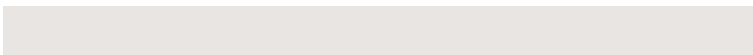
230, 230, 227

# Square

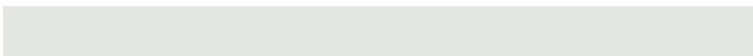
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



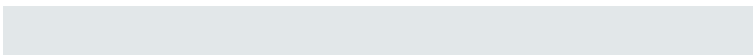
232, 229, 232



233, 229, 227



228, 231, 228



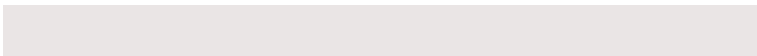
226, 231, 233

# Rectangle

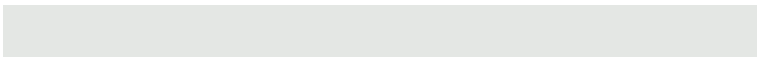
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



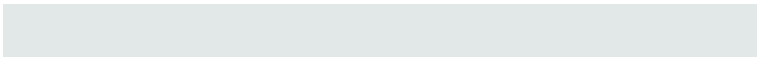
232, 229, 232



234, 229, 229



228, 231, 228



226, 231, 231

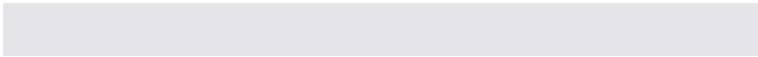
# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



232, 229, 232

255, 255, 255



229, 229, 232



128, 128, 128



0, 0, 0

# Same Dimension

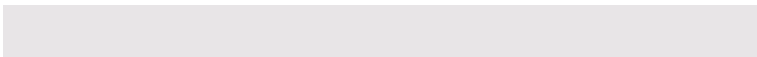
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



232, 229, 232



255, 250, 255



232, 229, 231



115, 112, 115



179, 0, 179



51, 0, 51



# Inverse Universe

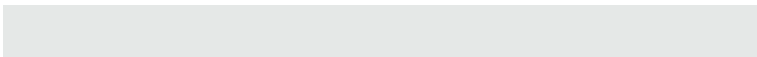
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



232, 229, 232



255, 250, 255



229, 232, 231



115, 112, 115



179, 0, 179

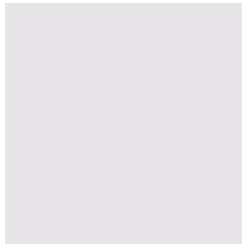


51, 0, 51



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 232, 229, 232 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

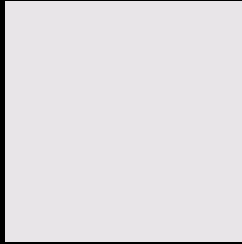
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 232, 229, 232 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

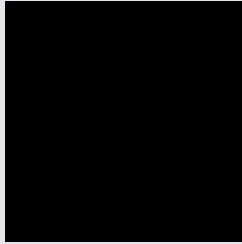
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

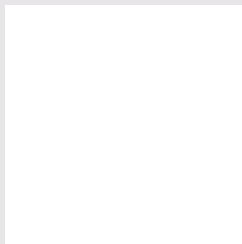
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

## RGB 232, 229, 232 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 232, 229, 232.

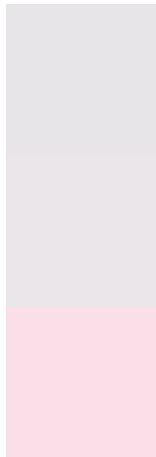


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 232, 229, 232.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

232, 229, 232

### Protanopia

233, 229, 232

### Deuteranopia

250, 223, 233



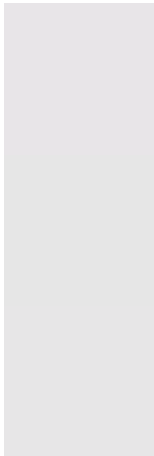
## **Tritanopia**

234, 227, 245

# Trichromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> 232, 229, 232
	<b>Protanomaly</b> 233, 229, 232
	<b>Deuteranomaly</b> 243, 225, 233
	<b>Tritanomaly</b> 233, 228, 240

# Monochromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> 232, 229, 232
	<b>Achromatopsia</b> 230, 230, 230
	<b>Achromatomaly</b> 231, 230, 231

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 232, 229, 232 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color rgb(232, 229, 232) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 229, 232)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(232, 229, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 229, 232) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 232, 229, 232 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(232, 229, 232) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 229, 232) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(232, 229, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 229, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 229, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 229,  
232) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 232, 229, 232 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 229, 232) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
229, 232) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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